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EXCERPTS.

PRAYER.—The prayers of the great men in Scripture are compendious, they are strong in sense, and speak home. A rose is sweeter in the bud than in the blown flower.

Zeal takes away the soul for a time and carries it far above us—I write to them that have felt it, that it darts a man's spirit out of him like an arrow out of a bow. This is it which infallibly begets hope, patience, comfort, all in a sheaf, as they are divinely put together. "Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer."

Good fruit must be brought forth in good season. All that have a care to walk with God, fill their vessels more largely as soon as they rise, before they begin the work of the day, and before they lie down at night. With them that are not stark irreligious prayer is the key to open the day, and the bolt to shut in the night. But as the skies drop the early dew and the evening dew upon the grass—yet it would not spring and grow green by that constant and double falling of the dew, unless some great showers, at certain seasons, did supply the rest; so the customary devotion of prayer, twice a day, is the falling of the early and the latter dew; but if you will increase and flourish in the works of grace, empty the great clouds sometimes, and let them fall into a full shower of prayer: choose out the seasons in your own discretion, when prayer shall overflow, like Jordan in the time of harvest.

Zeal is a continual and an earnest suppliant, "it prays without ceasing;" prays "exceedingly;" asks with confidence, seeks with diligence, knocks with perseverance A swarm of bees, that is, many thousands, must gather into a hive to fill it with honey-combs: and a swarm of prayers is sweeter before the Lord than honey and the honey-comb.

Who will give alms to a proud beggar! "Thus saith the High and Lofty One, that inhabiteth eternity: I dwell with him that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones."

There must be "patient continuance in them who seek for glory and immortality." Faith is the foundation of prayer; and to continue the metaphor, patience is the roof. The winds blow: look to the foundation, or the building will fall. Rain and storms will descend: but if they light upon a roof that is compact, they run aside and are cast upon the ground.

I give God thanks that every blessing of worldly comfort that I prayed for, the longer I was kept from it, and the more I prayed for it, I found it the greater in the end.

Plutarch says, that a discontented person challenged the oracle of Delphos that it never gave him a comfortable answer. "That is your fault," says the oracle, "for none of you come to me till your case is past help." Therefore awake right early: seek the Lord in the first season; for nothing is more consolatory than seasonable supplication.

Mark the rain that falls from above, and the same shower that dropped out of one cloud, increaseth sundry plants in a garden, and severally according to the condition of every plant: in one stalk it makes a rose, in another a violet, divers in a third, and sweet in all. So the spirit works its multiformous effects in several complexions of character, and all according to the increase of God.

Bishop Taylor.

From the National Intelligencer.

INTERESTING TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

It will interest the Christian Public to know that information has lately been received by the Government that Dr. Bunsen, the Prussian Minister to the Swiss Confederation, transmitted, some time since, a memoir to his sovereign upon the condition of the Christian population in Syria, urging the necessity of embracing the favorable occasion (presented by the *concert* of the European Powers, including France, in the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question) of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the great Christian Powers against Mohammedan oppression; and that the King was so forcibly struck with the views presented in this paper, that he caused a circular note to be transmitted to the other four Powers, inviting them to concert with Prussia the means of accomplishing this benevolent purpose. It is stated that Dr. Bunsen has been charged with a special mission to the Court of London on this subject; and we noticed, some time ago, as probably growing out of this, a declaration by Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords, that the Government of England had under its consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the protection of the Syrian Christians. It was further said, on that occasion, that the forms of worship in use among the Syrian Christians much resembled those of the Church of England.

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

From the Raleigh Register.

Shall I Succeed.

A LEAF FROM LIFE.

"Hope gets the better of distrust."

"We must part then," said Rosalie; "is it so? Oh! Eugene, I confess I tremble for you. Thrown out under such circumstances at this time of life, to push your way in the world, what toils, what disappointments and sufferings may await you! What chance can there be for the young, poor and friendless, where prosperity laughs at misfortune, power tramples on weakness, and temptation preys upon inexperience?"

"A dreadful picture is that you have drawn of the great world, my dear Rosalie;" said Eugene smiling. "Suppose we view it in another light. Let us consider it as one vast and glorious amphitheatre; upon whose arena, genius and industry, exertion and talent, are striving for the rewards which await the meritorious."

"And how many hearts," rejoined Rosalie sadly, "are broken in the conflict! How many are trodden down beneath the feet of the aspirants! If one succeeds, yet how many fails! Besides, others have friends to help them on—you have none. None but one, and she can only aid you by her prayers. Others have wealth; you are poor; your path is solitary before you. Neither influence nor fortune smiles upon it."

"Is it then under the most favourable circumstances that the greatest and most successful characters are formed?" replied Eugene, proudly. "The oak of the mountain or the forest is not matured in a hot-house, but strikes its roots, and rears its branches amid the winds and storms of its native skies. Look around you, Rosalie. Is it the nursling of wealth, of fortune, who has dandled into manhood on the lap of prosperity, who carries away this world's honors, or wins its influences? Or, is it not rather the man whose earlier years, like mine, were scarcely cheered by a single proffer of aid, or smile of approbation, and who has drawn from adversity the elements of greatness? You take it for granted that I shall be weak, unsuccessful, unfortunate. I have the confidence to believe I shall be neither."

"You know not the future, my dear Eugene. How many misfortunes may be in store for you! And at the best, how many anxieties, how many sorrows, may cluster around your destined path, and must inevitably attend upon the duties and difficulties of the most arduous of professions!"

"Out upon thee, for a bird of ill omen!" said Eugene, laughing. "Do you not know that fortune ever flees the faint heart? And as to difficulties, the greater the conquest—the greater the glory. You speak of sorrows they are in a degree the common lot to all."

"But most have friends or other blessings to aid in bearing them."

"True."

"But you, if you fail—if your favorable objects elude your grasp—if your vision of ambition flees before you, or vanishes away—if treachery betrays and wounds you; what have you then for consolation?"

"Hope, Rosalie; hope, and your sweet self."

"Nonsense—this is nonsense, Eugene."

"By your leave, no: and so says that smile which, pardon me—demands return. There! I've done the deed!—and now suffer me to tell you, Rosalie, that there is nothing which industry will not achieve, when combined with perseverance and directed with an undivided aim, to one great object. Think you that poverty is a sure prelude of failure? Do you recollect what Regideau, the counsellor of Josephine, told her on the eve of her marriage with Napoleon? "You are about to do a very foolish thing, Madame; you are going to marry a man who has not a second shirt to his back!"

"But you are not exactly a Bonaparte, I apprehend," said Rosalie smiling.

"Humph! Well never mind, I like splendid examples."

"Bonaparte was a soldier, and not a lawyer. He was also aided by a concurrence of accidental circumstances," continued Rosalie.

"Well, we will talk of lawyers, then. A wealthy English gentleman once asked Lord Kenyon what he thought of the prospects of his son, in the legal profession. Your son does not want talents, was his reply, but he must first spend his own fortune, marry and spend his wife's fortune; and then there will be some hopes of his succeeding at the law!" Now luckily my dear, I have not the preliminary of spending two fortunes, to go through before I may succeed at the law.

"That's very true, but not very comfortable, Lord Kenyon to the contrary, notwithstanding," said Rosalie.

"What think you, Rosalie? There was a young shoemaker out here in Connecticut, once on a time, who took it into his head to be a lawyer!"

"A shoemaker!"

"And why not, he was two-and-twenty years of age when the idea, or fancy, first struck him—entirely uneducated, except in a common school—poor, and not only dependent, but having others dependent on him. Was not this folly!"

"What then?"

"Why he took his book and placed it before him thus, and with his last upon his knee and his hammer in his hand he read and hammered and read, from morning till night."

"And what was the result?"

"He did become a lawyer."

"I suspected as much," said Rosalie.

"And a member of Congress," continued Eugene, and Chief Justice of this State; in fine"——

"In fine?"

"In fine, Roger Sherman."

"Roger Sherman!" exclaimed Rosalie.

"The same." Shall I speak of Franklin!

"Oh la no," said Rosalie—"his story is worn out already."

"I could tell you a tale of English lawyers for variety."

"What is it?"

"All in good time. There dwelt, during the last century, in the town of Berwick upon Tweed, (which by the way, my Lord Coke says is no part of England)—no, I'm wrong—in Newcastle upon Tyne, a coal merchant, or corn merchant, just as you please, by the name of Scott. Owing to his embarrassed circumstances, he was unable to afford his children the advantage of a University education, and could only send them to a grammer school in their native town, where they accordingly began and completed their classical education. Was not this an auspicious beginning?"

"Go on—go on," said Rosalie.

"Nay, remember these youths were intended for the bar—in England, too—where the friendless and untitled are obliged to contend with ten times the difficulties which oppose them here. What would Rosalie have said, suppose this John or William were a lover of hers, and he were about to leave his home for the metropolis—the great London—to commence the profession in the Inns of Court!"

"No matter; go on."

"Well, John and William occupied the same chambers together, and pursued the same studies. Poor, friendless, and unaided, twelve long tedious years, these (English lawyers, by the by, have to undergo something of a quarantine,) twelve years, they devoted themselves to their solitary pursuits. At the end of that time; the elder was admitted to the bar."

"And how did he succeed?"

"Why but badly at first. His awkwardness and timidity stood in his way; few expected any thing of him, and some even ridiculed his attempts to succeed. But he found a friend. Friends are not such bad things after all my dear. His friend aided in bringing him out, and after some years of obscurity, he suddenly burst upon the world a star of the first magnitude. His business rapidly increased; he became a member of Parliament; then a solicitor general; then attorney general; then Sir John Scott; and then——

"Then what?"

"Lord Eldon, and Lord Chancellor of England."

"And William?"

"Was made Judge, and became Lord Stowell."

"Both Lords?"

"Nothing more nor less, my dear girl. And the decrees of the one were as right and irreversible as those of Minos, while the decisions of the other are splendid monuments of his genius, acuteness and wisdom."

"Well, perhaps you may succeed. You are certainly sanguine enough: and confidence is half the battle?"

"You acknowledge so much, do you, my sapient little councellor! But you were speaking of toils, Rosalie. Now as to this matter, I would adduce the opinion of Lord Chancellor King; (I like these great names) whose motto was"——

"What!"

"*Labor ipse voluptas.*"

"Which being interpreted, doth signify, (as my Lork Coke would say) "Labour is of itself a pleasure."

"There is no contending against such authorities."

"You give it up then do you?" said Eugene laughing.

"But stop, said Rosalie; because Scott became Lord Chancellor, and Sherman Chief Justice, it does not follow that you are to be——

"Lord Chancellor or Chief Justice? Not at all, my dear. But it *does* follow, I apprehend, that with industry and good fortune I may, in the "Far West," provide for myself and Rosalie a home and a livelihood. So good bye!—don't cry now; God bless you my dear girl."

Anecdote.—A clergyman reading the funeral service, when he came to the words, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto himself this brother," &c., he forgot whether the deceased had been a man or a woman. Turning to one of the mourners, who happened to be a Hibernian, he asked him, "Is this a brother or a sister?" "Neither one nor the other," replied Pat—"it was only an acquaintance!"

RIGHT OF VOTING EXERCISED IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

In New Hampshire, every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the state—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Massachusetts, every male citizen, paupers, and persons under guardianship, excepted, one year in the state, and six months in the town where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island, no constitution—By Charter of Charles II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut, every white male citizen, having a legal residence of six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male enrolled in the militia one year, or being exempted from military duty by law, having paid a state tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont, every man of quiet and peaceable behaviour, one year in the State.

In New Jersey, all inhabitants with 12 months residence, worth a clear estate of 50*l*. Proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania, every freeman who has resided two years in the state and paid a tax, and the sons of such between twenty one and twenty-two without the payment of tax.

In Maryland, all free white males 21 years of age having resided one year in the state and six months in the county.

In North Carolina, all freemen with a free-hold of 50 acres and a residence of one year, for Senators; and all freemen residence 12 months, having paid taxes, for members of the House of Commons.

In South Carolina, every free white citizen, having resided two years in the state, with a freehold of fifty acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the State Government.

In Georgia, all citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana, every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, having paid tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky, all free white male citizens, two years in the state, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio, every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee, every freeman or inhabitant of the state if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies, without being a resident thereof—if not possessed of a freehold, he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi, every free white male person, one year in the state, and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying tax.

In Illinois, white male inhabitants, 6 months in the state.

In Missouri, all free white male citizens one year in the state and three months in the county.

In Alabama, every white male of lawful age, having resided one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Indiana, all white male citizens one year in the state.

In New York, every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the state, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militia man or fireman—or labored upon the public highways, &c.

In Maine, every freeman having his residence established three months before the election, students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Virginia, fifty acres of unimproved land in the county, or twenty-five acres of land with a house upon it, held for life, or in fee simple, qualifies a man to vote in the county where the land lies—provided said land has been owned by him 6 months before the election, or has descended to him, or come by marriage or gift. An improved lot in any corporate town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for delegates, but can only vote for a Senator or for Member of Congress, in the same district. In every case voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or naturalization.

The Boundary Line Between Texas and the United States.—A few days since, Col. Kearney, of the engineers, (says the New York Express) expected to reach the terminus of the Texas line at Red River Caddo parish, in Louisiana, loses two ranges of townships, inhabited by a population of great wealth and excellent character. The land is equal to any in Louisiana. This transference of a host of families from one government to another, must be unpleasant to Americans, but Col. Potter, in the Texan Congress, anticipating this event, got a bill passed, securing to the owners all their lands.

Good and bad fortune are necessary to a man, in order to make him adroit and capable.

THE LAND BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, and is now on the table of the Senate:

A BILL to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compact entered into between them and the U. States upon their admission into the Union the sum of ten per centum upon the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the limits of each of said States respectively: *Provided*, That the sum so allowed the said States, respectively, shall be in no wise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter applied to the construction or continuance of the Cumberland road; but that the disbursements for the said road shall remain, as heretofore, chargeable on the two per centum fund provided for by compacts with several of the said States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after deducting the said ten per centum; and what by the compact aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid, the residue of the nett proceeds—which nett proceeds shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross proceeds all the expenditures of the year for the following objects: salries and expenses on account of the General Land Office; expenses for surveying public lands; salries and expenses in the surveyor generals Office; salaries, commissions, and allowances to the registers and receivers; the five per centum to new States—of all the public lands of the United States, whenever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty first day of December, shall be divided among the twenty-six States of the Union and the District of Columbia, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States to such purposes as the said Legislatures may direct: *Provided*, That the distributive share to which the District of Columbia shall be entitled, shall be applied to free schools, or education in some other form, as Congress may direct: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for reduction of the price of the public lands, or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands on reasonable terms, to the States within which they lie, or to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof, as Congress may deem expedient.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money received in the Treasury as the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be paid at the Treasury half yearly, on the first day of January and July in each year, during the operation of this act, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States shall authorize and direct to receive the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any sum of money which at any time may become due and payable to any State of the Union, or to the District of proceeds of sales of the public lands shall be first applied to the payment of any debt due and payable from the said State or District of the United States: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to extend to the sums deposited with the States under the act of Congress of the 23d June, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign Power; in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall be suspended during the continuance of such war: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, prior to the expiration of this act, any new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, there be assigned to such new State or States the proportion of the proceeds accruing after their admission into the Union to which such State or States may be entitled, upon the principles of this act, together with what such State or States may be entitled to by virtue of compacts to be made on their admission into the Union.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be annually appropriated, for completing the surveyes of said lands, a sum not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the minimum price at which the public lands are now sold at private sale shall not be increased; and in case the same shall be increased by law, at any time during the operation of this act, then so much of this act as provides that the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be distributed among the several States shall, from and after the increase of the minimum price thereof, cease and become utterly null and of no effect, any thing this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may continue any land district in which the seat of Government of any one of the States, and may continue the office in such district, notwithstanding the quantity of land unsold in such district may not amount to one hundred thousand acres, when, in his opinion, such continuance may be required by public convenience, or in order to close the land system in such State at a convenient point, under the provisions of the act on that subject approved 12th June, 1840.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this act (which has not heretofore received of the United States five hundred thousand acres for purposes of internal improvement) a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such State has already received as aforesaid, make five hundred thousand acres, to be selected within the limits of such State in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, and located in parcels, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land subject to entry at private sale; which said locations may be made at any time within five years after the lands of the United States, in said States respectively, shall have been surveyed, and offered at public sale, according to existing laws.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands herein granted to the States above named shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United States; and the nett proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid, respectively, namely, roads, bridges, canals and improvement of watercourses, and draining swamps; and such roads canals, bridges, and water-courses, when made or improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States mail, and munitions of war, and for the passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every person being the head of a family, or widow, or single man, over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the 1st day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been at the time of such settlement extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person who has heretofore had the benefit of a right of pre-emption under any other law of Congress, shall have such privilege under this act; nor shall any person be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of the same; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land, to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act. No lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the lands acquired by either of the two last treaties with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandot tribe of Indians in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of the act; no sections of land reserved to the United States alternate to other sections granted to any of the State for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement; no sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; no portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture, and no lands on which are situated any known salines, or mines, shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the provisions of this act

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land,

...ion shall be in him or ...irst settlement, provid... shall conform to the other ...is act; and all questions as ... of pre-emption, arising be... different settlers, shall be settled by ...gister and receiver of the district ...which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid, and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured, prior to the issuing of patent, shall be null and void.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enated*. That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the receiver or register of the land district in which the land is situated,) who are hereby authorized to administer the same,) that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre emption under this or any other act of Congress; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she abandoned or quit his or her residence in the State or Territory in which such land may be situated with a view to settle upon the same, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath, to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office, either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*. That this act shall not delay the sale of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make the proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales as aforesaid.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the register of the proper district a written statement describing the land settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall where such settlement is already made within twelve months after the passage of this act, and where it shall hereafter be made within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit, and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid, or shall fail to make such affidavit proof, and payment within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

THE LOAN BILL.

The following is a copy of the Bill as it passed the House:

AN ACT authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding 12 millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the Government may require, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly or semi-annually, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, which loan shall be made reimbursable either at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, after six months' notice, or at any time after three years from the first day of January next; and said money so borrowed shall be applied, in addition to the money now in the Treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources, to the payment and redemption of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized, which are or may be outstanding and unpaid, and to defray any of the public expenses which have been heretofore or which may be authorized by law, which stock shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury.

Sec. II. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold: *Provided*, That no stock be sold below par.

Sec. III. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive proposals for taking the said loan, or to employ an agent or agents for the purpose of negotiating the same; and to pay to him or them a reasonable commission, not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount so negociated, which sum to be allowed to such agent or agents, and such expense as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the due execution of this act, in all not exceeding 12 thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. IV. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of stock hereby authorized, such portion thereof as the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all demands on the Treasury, and any surplus in the Treasury is hereby appropriated to that object.

Sec. V. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States be, and is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the interest and redemption of said stock.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, July 8.

The bill from the House to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emptions, was read twice, and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Linn occupied the morning hour in support of Mr. Buchanan's resolution calling for the names of persons removed from office since the 4th of March last.

The bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank was taken up as the special order, and some amendments made. The Senate then went into executive session.

Friday, July 9

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States, and the bill was further amended.

Saturday, July 10

After consuming the morning hour in the discussion of Mr. Buchanan's resolution, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank. After which, on motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate went into the consideration of executive business, and then adjourned.

Monday, July 12.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, reported back to the Senate the bill from the House to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, with two amendments.

The first is to grant five hundred thousand acres of land to each new State that shall hereafter be admitted into the Union, upon such admission, upon the same terms and conditions as the grants to the new States are made.

The second amendmet is to repeal a proviso in the act of 2d June, 1838, reserving certain lands from sale and from pre-emption rights, under the treaty at Dancing Rabbit creek.

Mr. S. said neither of the amendments involved any principle adverse to the general provisions of the bill. The first was supposed to be necessary, to do justice to the States hereafter to be admitted into the Union. The committee had thought that this was the proper time to make the provision for the States hereafter to be admitted, which would place them on a similar footing with the other new States.

The other amendment was made at the instance of the member of the committee from Mississippi, and was believed to be necessary to give to that State the benefit of the act, so far as the pre-emption principle was concerned.

Mr. S. had been indisposed to make any amendments to the bill of the House, lest it might operate against its final passage; but the amendments proposed seemed to be so essential that he had consented to them, with a confident belief that they would not be objected to, and that the sanction of the Senate to the bill, as amended, would be promptly responded to by the House, on its return to that body. He would not say more; this was not the proper time; but he thought it proper to explain the object of the amendments.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in considering the Bank Bill. Mr. Wright, of N. Y, offered various amendments, with a view to make the bill objectionable to its friends, but they were all voted down.

Tuesday, July 13.

The resolution of Mr. Buchanan being again taken up, Mr. Linn occupied the morning hour without concluding his remarks.

The bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank was then taken up. Mr. Wright offered an amendment, upon which a debate arose in which Mr. Wright, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Clay of Alab. took part. The question being taken upon the amendment, it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 25.

Wednesday, July 14.

Mr. Merrick, from the committee for the district of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill to revive and extend the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clay, from the committee on finance, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars, without amendment.

Mr. C. said the condition of the Treasury was such as to require that the bill should be passed with as little delay as possible. He expressed the hope that it would be taken up some day this week and passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriation for the payment of navy pensions, was twice read and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The bill from the House of Representatives making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordance stores, was twice read and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The bill from the House of Representatives making further provision for the lunatic paupers of the District of Columbia, was twice read and referred to the committee for the District of Columbia.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan, calling on the President for a list of removals.

Mr. Linn occupied the remainder of the morning hour, without finishing his remarks.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Several amendments were proposed, all of which were debated at some length.

Mr. Clay inquired if Senators had offered all their amendments; if so, he was about to suggest that the bill be printed as amended, and in the mean time to take up the loan bill.

Mr. Calhoun was understood to say that he had one or two to offer.

Mr. Walker also observed that he had one of some importance to offer.

Mr. Calhoun expressed the hope that they might get through the amendments by Saturday.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 8.

Mr. Hunt addressed the House until the close of the morning hour on Mr. Floyd's resolution calling upon the President for certain information connected with the trial of Alexander M'Leod.

The Loan Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the union, and the discussion continued until the hour of adjournment.

Friday, July 9

Mr. Floyd's resolution being again taken up, the discussion was continued until the close of the hour.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Loan Bill. The debate was continued for some time, when the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Saturday, July 10

The morning hour was again consumed in the consideration of Mr. Floyd's resolution.

The Loan Bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate upon it was continued until the hour of adjournment.

Monday, July 12.

The whole day was spent in discussing the bill authorizing a Loan of twelve millions of dollars, to pay off the debts left by the late administration unpaid. Pursuant to a resolution adopted yesterday, the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill and was decided in the affirmative 124 to 93.

Tuesday, July 13.

The consideration of Mr. Floyd's resolution was again resumed; and Mr. Browne, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House generally on the facts and circumstances attending this case, and especially in reply to his two colleagues who had preceded him in the debate, (Messrs. Hunt and Linn.) Mr. B. concluded within a few minutes of the expiration of the morning hour—when the Speaker gave the floor to Mr. Young of New York.

The House then took up the bill making further provision for maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia; the question being on concurring with the committee of the whole on the state of the union in the amendments, and ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Underwood moved the previous question, which being taken, the amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in; and the bill having been read the third time, it was passed—yeas 114, nays 45.

The House, on motion of Mr. Wise, resolved itself into commitee of the whole, and took up the bill to provide for the payment of navy pensions. The bill having been gone through with, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee then took up the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes, and after some time spent in its consideration, the committee rose, and two bills were reported to the House.

In the House the navy pension bill was farther amended, and passed its final reading, without a division.

Wednesday, July 14

Mr. Floyd's resolution being again taken up, Mr. Young of New York, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the house generally on the subject of the resolution. Mr. Morgan next obtained the floor; but the morning hour having nearly expired, the resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Fillmore, (by unanimous consent,) from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill in relation to duties on drawbacks; which, having been read twice by its title, was referred, on motion of Mr. F., to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pickens addressed a remark to Mr. Fillmore, which the reporter could not hear.

Mr. P. asked Mr. F. to respond.

Mr. Fillmore said he had not heard what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pickens) had said.

Mr. Pickens (still scarcely heard) was understood to say that the bill just reported was a most important tax bill, affecting vitally all parts of the country; and that he hoped the gentleman from New York, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, would refrain from resorting to the rule which had heretofore been applied on other bills, and which, in effect, amounted to the application of the previous question in committee of the whole. He (Mr. P.) hoped that a full, fair, and candid hearing would be allowed.

Mr. Fillmore said that beyond doubt the bill was a very important one, and he regretted that the indebtedness of the goverment indispensably required its passage. It would, however, be for the House and not for him to say when the bill should have been sufficiently discussed.

Mr. Wise moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill making appropriations for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and for other purposes; which said bill had been reported from the committee of the whole on the state of the union without amendment.

The motion having prevailed, the bill was taken up; and the question being on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading, Mr. Wise moved the previous question, which being put, it was ordered to a third reading; and being read the third time, the bill passed.

The bill making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a Home Squadron, was then taken up in committee of the whole. After some conversation, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

A communication was received from the President of the United States, covering certain documents required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ult. in relation to the seizure of American vessels by British cruisers, under the pretence that such vessels were engaged or intended to engage in the slave trade.

On motion of Mr. Stanly, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities. After spending some time in the consideration of this bill, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Temperance.

For the Recorder.

Orange county, June 12th, 1841.

Pursuant to previous appointment a meeting was held this day at Mount Zion meeting house, (in the vicinity of a number of distilleries,) to discuss the query whether temperance societies have been beneficial to the community or not.

On motion of Mr. Ephraim Mitchel, the meeting was organized by nominating Frederick Stafford, Chairman, and Eli Eulis, Secretary. The Chairman then arose and explained the object of the meeting to be a friendly discussion of the subject of temperance societies, whether they have been beneficial to the community or not. The order of debate being, any person present wishing to take part in the discussion to choose his own side of debate.

Those who spoke in the affirmative (in favor of the societies) were, Rev. John Hinshaw, Rev. Enoch Crutchfield, Rev. Martin Staley, E. W. Brown, esq., David Patterson, senr., Wm. Steel, jr., Wm. Long, esq., Wm. Albright, esq., and John Stafford, esq., who maintained and showed clearly that ardent spirits are a great evil in the country, that they corrupt society, cause more distress, shorten more lives, beggar more families, and cause more tears to flow from widows and ragged orphans than any other evil that can be mentioned; and notwithstanding Churches had enforced rigid discipline, Legislatures had enacted laws to prohibit drunkenness, its progress in our country, and the state of society a few years since, were truly alarming; and a resort to some other means was necessary. Temperance Societies as a means, or the influence of members of Temperance Societies by example and light shown on the subject, have in a great measure put a stop to the dangerous custom of fashionable drinking—to the social glass circulating amongst friends on visits—to treating at public gatherings, &c. And society has been greatly improved—many distilleries stopped—many doggeries (grog shops, sinks of sin) put down—many drunkards reclaimed—moderate drinkers rescued from the snare of its fascinating principle, &c. Many present testified from experience that they have been benefitted by abandoning the use of ardent spirits entirely as a common drink.

Those who spoke in the negative (opposed the societies) were Messrs. Ephraim Mitchel, and Henry Coble, and Wm. Patterson, esq., who contended that the great Creator made all things very good, and that the spirit was in the grain and fruit or it could not be gotten out. That men were justifiable in making it, as it was not forbidden in the Scriptures; and the Saviour himself turned water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Gallilee—that we might with the same propriety censure the Almighty for placing the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve partook thereof and fell, as to blame men for making ardent spirits because some abuse it, and make an improper use of it, &c.—That temperance societies originated with a few broken mechanics, who desired to make bread-stuff cheap—that they were fraught with mischief, had a tendency to undermine our liberties, consolidate church and state, and bring us under the reign and yoke of the Pope—That they make hypocrites, men would sign the pledge and drink behind the door—That they caused confusion and contentions amongst neighbors, temperance members would run over anti-temperance professors of religion rough shod, and trample on the finer feelings of those ministers of the gospel who were opposed to Temperance Societies, &c. &c.

It was replied by the affirmative, that it was charging the King of Heaven with setting up a distillery on the earth. That there was not a particle of spirituous liquors in grain until it underwent a fermentation and the nutritive principle was destroyed and a new basis formed. That the wine the Saviour made was sweet and had no intoxicating principle in it, as it was the pure element itself. That there was a sufficiency written in the Scriptures for every man to square his life, and judge of his occupation whether its effects were good or bad. That if men's occupations and finer feelings would not bear investigation let them be trampled down. The modern Temperance Societies originated in the state of Massachusetts, by honest Patriots and Christians who had no other design than the good of their fellow-men; but it was contended that Temperance Societies were of antique origin; the 35th chapter of Jeremiah was referred to, where the descendants of Rechab abstained from wine, and were applauded for it, &c.

Replies were made on both sides. The discussion continued from 2 o'clock, P. M. until sun set; during which time good order prevailed.

On motion of Wm. Albright, esq., the vote was then taken on the question, the whole house (composed of citizens of Orange, Randolph, Chatham, and Guilford.) being requested to vote, and decided in favor of the societies by a majority of more than three to one.

On motion of John Stafford, esq. it was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Standard and Hillsborough Recorder.

FRED'K STAFFORD, *Chm'n.*
ELI EULIS, *Sec'y.*

TEMPERANCE CIRCULAR.

At a meeting of the Raleigh Temperance Society, held June 28, 1841, it was unanimously resolved.

"1st. That it is highly desirable that a Temperance Convention of the State be called to meet in the City of Raleigh, on some day that may be designated by the board of Managers.

"2d. That the Board of Managers be directed, as soon as practicable, to adopt proper measures for accomplishing the above mentioned object."

Some of the reasons which led the Temperance Society of Raleigh to invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens of other Societies to meet in such a convention, are the following:

1st. The first removal of intemperance from the land, is a great work, and one which needs the combined efforts of all good men in the State, and a work in which persons of all denominations, sects and parties can cord ally unite; and they should come together for the purpose of adopting some energetic and efficient system of operations for the whole State, by which this union and concert of action may be effected.

2d. The success which has attended the past efforts of conventions in other States, and which has been the means of rich and unspeakable blessings to those parts of the country more directly affected by their influence.

3d. A Convention of delegates from all parts of the State, would bring together and call forth the efforts of the best talents in the State—and would greatly increase and extend the light, union and efficiency, on which, under the Divine blessing the complete and universal success of the cause depends.

4th. The recent and powerful impulse which the cause has received, the deep and prevading interest which exists in many parts of our country, and the immense benefits which have already resulted from the systematic and combined efforts of its friends, urge upon us not to be behind our fellow citizens in every lawful and unexceptionable expedient to farther the good order of society and the well being of our fellow men.

The Board of Managers, therefore, earnestly invite the co-operation of all Temperance Societies and friends of temperance of every name in the State, in securing this object, by meeting in Convention on Monday the first day of November next; and for this purpose they would respectfully request,

1st. That in all places in which there are no Temperance Societies, immediately on the receipt of this circular, the friends of temperance would meet, form Societies, and take all needful measures for selecting delegates and securing their attendance in convention

2nd. That in every place where there is a Temperance Society, a meeting be called for the purpose of appointing delegates and adopting such other measures as may tend to increase the activity and usefulness of such Society.

3rd. That Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations will be pleased to read this circular from their pulpits, and use their influence to effect the proposed object.

4th. That all Editors of newspapers will give publicity to this circular, through the medium of their columns.

Did they deem it necessary, the Board of Managers would make a solemn and earnest appeal to all christians and philanthropists, to use their utmost endeavors to effect this object; but they regard it as a cause fraught with interests of such unspeakable consequence to the prosperity of every church—to the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow citizens—and to "the peace and dignity of the State"—that they readily yield to its intrinsic merits and importance to be its own recommendation and to carry its own appeal.

WILL: PECK,
D. LACY,
B. T. BLAKE,
WILLIAM HILL,
SILAS BIGELOW,
THOS. J. LEMAY,
CHAS DEWEY,
JAMES M. TOWLES,
JOHN PRIMROSE,
DABNEY COSBY.

Raleigh, June 1, 1841.

From the Western Temperance Advocate.

We hope that none of our readers will fail to read attentively the following facts, which were first brought before the public mind by that staunch patriot and statesman, Governor Everett. Any thing from his pen deserves a serious consideration, because of the source from whence it emanated, and any statements like the following may be relied on as true. They are not made at random, nor are they the empty opinions of a fanatical brain, but the result of close observation and research. Hereafter let no one say, that there is no just cause for the efforts which are being made by the friends of the temperance cause, to suppress these enormous evils, by removing the cause.

What Ardent Spirits has done in ten years, in the United States.

1. It has cost the nation a direct expense of six hundred millions of dollars.
2. It has cost an indirect expense of six hundred millions of dollars.
3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives
4. It has sent 100,000 children to the poor house.
5. It has consigned at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and state prisons.
6. It has made at least one thousand maniacs.
7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders.
8. It has caused two thousand persons to commit suicide.
9. It has burnt or otherwise destroyed property to the amount of at least five millions of dollars.
10. It has made not less than 200,000 widows.
11. It has made at least one million orphan children.
12. It has endangered the inheritance left us by our fathers, and fixed a foul blot upon the fair fame of America.

For these and other considerations it is that every patriot and every friend of man should feel himself bound to take arms against the common enemy, and expel him from our borders.

THE CROPS.

The New York Journal of Commerce says—"From the best information we can obtain as to the prospects of the early crops,—and we have very carefully examined the reports from different parts of the country for a week or two past,—we are inclined to believe that there will be about an average compared with former years. In some districts, the wheat crop will be light, while in others it will be uncommonly heavy. The late rains have been extensive, if not universal, through the whole wheat-growing region."

The Wilmington (Del.) Journal of yesterday, says that the harvest has commenced in that vicinity. The crops in New York Castle county promises an abundance. In Kent and Sussex there is much complaint from drought, and corn looks bad. In the upper part of Delaware the corn was never more promising.

The harvest in Western Virginia, on the Ohio river, commenced last week, and the wheat was fine—Gen. Steinberger's crop promised thirty bushels to the acre.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of Monday, says—In this region of country, we regret to hear that the wheat crop will be a very indifferent one. Harvest has fairly commenced, and many fields have been cut.

The Pittsburg American of Friday says:—The crops, generally, are bad, particularly of wheat and oats; and Western Pennsylvania, and part of Ohio, will produce little, if any thing, over half a crop. The same may be said of upland corn, though that in the bottoms promises a better gathering.

The Federick Md. Examiner of this morning says: There was a general commencement on Monday last of the

Wheat harvest in this county, and but a small portion of the crop will be standing at the end of the week. We do not hear any complaints of serious deficiency in the crop.

The Wheat crop of Michigan is said to be highly promising. The aggregate, it is thought, will reach between four and five million bushels.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer, contains an account of a most violent hail storm that visited that region of country on Friday last. It is presented as having been the most violent and destructive remembered by the oldest inhabitants. It demolished (says the Observer) the the growing crops of hemp, corn and small grain, in most of its route, utterly annihilating the prospects of many of our farmers, with whom we have conversed, of making any crop during the present year. The loss must be immense; there is no telling, indeed, with any thing like certainty, to what extent it reaches."

The Cincinnati Chronicle of Saturday says: "In the northern parts of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, the wheat crops are fine; and we think that, in these States generally, the wheat harvest will be abundant.

The Evansville (In.) Journal of the 30th ult., says: The wheat crops on the Wabash above that place, are nearly all harvested, and were never finer. In other parts of the State, the crops are not so good, and corn and tobacco had suffered much from the cut worm.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, July 22.

☞ It will be recollected that the Election will be held this year on the FIRST THURSDAY in August, (the 5th,) and not the second, as heretofore.

Our lively and good natured friend of the Petersburg Intelligencer delights to infuse his own good humor among his editorial brethren; hence it is that we so frequently find in his columns some playful remark, calculated to disarm an opponent, to illicit the kindness, or, as in the case below, to flatter the vanity of a sensitive co-temporary. Such whole-souled liberality is of more value than many higher accomplishments; and we hope the example which he exhibits will have extensive influence among the corps editorial.

With our next bumper we intend to drink the following:

THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG—Celebrated for the social virtues and enterprise of its inhabitants—they will know how to appreciate their accomplished and talented Editor.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

HE IS ALL *HEART*.

Speaking of the 4th of July dinner at Hillsborough, our friend *Heartt*, of the Recorder, who is as kind *hearted* a gentleman as ever lived, says:

"We forbear entering into a minute description of the different dishes served up, out of regard for our friend Syme of the Petersburg Intelligencer; for we would spare him the "feelings of Tantalus," as he could not partake with us."

Friend *Heartt*, we return you our *hearty* acknowledgments for your very considerate conduct.

Please to consider the following toast as having been drunk in bumpers at your dinner:

The Town of Hillsborough—Its *Heart* is in the right place.

☞ We have in store, and intend publishing next week, a tale by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, to which we must, in advance, ask special attention. We do not admire it so much for its humor; but there is a spicing of good sense in it, and of good morals too, that must commend it to all good men. Mark this: WE ask the reader's special attentton when it shall appear; and "whoso readeth let him understand."

While walking up King street the other day, earnestly engaged in thinking about—we shan't say wh——at—a friendly voice greeted our ear calling to us in the distance. We turned our head and soon found from whom it proceeded; so we directed our steps to the house of Mr. Wm. B. Thompson, to ascertain what was wanted. And what think you, reader, was the object of this call? As if knowing the bent of our thoughts, he had called us to see a fine specimen of the fruit of the care and skill of his good Lady; and it was a curiosity indeed. It was nothing more nor less than a Hen with a brood of THIRTY-THREE young chickens!! Thunders! what a charge. Enough to furnish both Nash and Chatham (if the right sort) with the means of indulging in their *genteel* and *humane* amusements! And, faith, what a number of broils and boils, and pies and fries they will make!

From the Petersburg Intelligencer

DECISION IN THE CASE OF McLEOD.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, of Monday, says: The decision of the Supreme Court of the State on the application for the discharge of McLeod, brought before them on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, was to have been made at Utica this morning, and will be received in this city by the Boat to-morrow morning. It will come to hand at too late an hour for publication in to-morrow's paper; but we are enabled to state upon authority which admits of no question, that each and every of the three Judges, have given *written* opinions AGAINST HIS DISCHARGE—so that of necessity, the case must go to a jury.

We cannot but regret this decision; as we deem it one of the clearest points of international law that a citizen of a State cannot be held responsible, in his own person, for an act recognized by his government as an act of war, for which it admits its responsibility. The act for which McLeod is about to be tried, was the act of the British nation. They admit their responsibility; and there would be no more justice in punishing McLeod for it, than there would be in the arrest and punishment of Gen'l. Scott if he should visit Canada, for his participation in the Battle of Chippeway.

LATER NEWS.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE McLEOD CASE.

By the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, Alexander McLeod has been "remanded for trial in the ordinary forms of Law."

The decision was pronounced by Mr. Justice Cowen, who in an elaborate opinion decided against the claim of the prisoner, either to bail or to an unqualified discharge.

The New York American of Tuesday, says:

We do not learn whether the decision was unanimous. Mr. Justice Cowen's was the only opinion given.

The counsel for McLeod, as we learn by a letter of yesterday from Utica, will immediately sue out a writ of error, and the case will be carried to the Court for the Correction of Errors, which meets in August.

We cannot say we are disappointed in this result—for the question is one which, not free from difficulties in itself, although we have no doubts about it, has been rendered yet more difficult for a New York Court to decide upon its merits, by the attitude in which the State has been placed by its Executive—adverse, as it were, to the Federal Government.

If the Court of Errors should affirm the decision of the Supreme Court, an appeal lies, and will be taken, to the Supreme Court of the United States; and meantime, a rule, on application of the prisoner's counsel, would doubtless be made by the Court of Errors to stay proceedings in the case, until a final decision could be had.

Since the above was in type, we learn from our exchanges, that the three Judges, Nelson, Savage, and Cowan, were unanimous in their opinion.

We find in the N. Y. American of Wednesday the following additional information in relation to this exciting subject:

McLeod.—We learn, says the Albany Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, from Mr. Hillyer, of the New York Deputy Sheriffs, who have arrived from Utica this morning, that McLeod remains for the present in the custody of the Sheriff of Oneida county. What further course of proceedings will be taken is not determined. McLeod, it is said, is anxious to go to a jury forthwith; should he determine upon this course, the application for a writ of error on the judgment of the Supreme Court, as intended by his counsel, will, of course, be abandoned."

Important (if true) from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter of the 14th inst., says:—"The decision of the New York Supreme Court in the case of McLeod, was received here this morning. It created, as might have been expected, a considerable sensation. As is usual on exciting occasions, rumors are as thick as blackberries, one of which is that the British Minister has signified his intention to make a final and peremptory demand for the immediate release of McLeod, a non-compliance with which will be the signal for his departure. Whether there is any truth in it or not, I am unable to say."

Prospects at Washington.—The Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser affirms that the Whig stock has risen 50 per cent. since last Friday week. The Whigs are in fine spirits, and confident of complete success, in all the objects of the session. The have got their Land bill through the House—which is of itself a great triumph under all the circumstances,—and it is admitted now that it will pass the Senate. Mr. Clay, it is confidently asserted, will carry his Bank project through the Senate; in the House, there is no doubt of it.

Register.

The Absorbing Topic.—We learn from Washington; says the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday, that at an informal meeting of the Whig members of the House of Representatives, held at the Capitol, the attendance being unusually full, on Tuesday evening, the Committee on the Currency were requested to report to the House a *Bank Bill*, similar to Mr. Clay's project, and particularly as regards the branching power. There was only one dissentient voice in the meeting.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Important Diplomatic Appointments.—We learn from Washington, says the same paper of Saturday, on undoubted authority, that the following nominations have been made to the Senate by the President of the United States:

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to England.

Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia.

Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, Minister to Austria.

The N. Y. Star says that Professor Ingraham an author of celebrity, has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to the Court of Spain. He is a fine Spanish as well as English scholar.

It is reported at Washington, that Waddy Thomson, late member of Congress from South Carolina, is to be appointed Minister to Mexico.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Hon. ROBERT RAYMOND REID, late Governor of the Territory of Florida, died at Tallahassee on the 1st instant, after a few days illness of congestive fever. Several of his family were at the point of death from the same disorder.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, June 22d, 1841.

Colonel Worth and staff arrived here on Saturday last. But a few days since the Colonel made a night movement into the Panosoikee swamp, in hope of surprising Alec Tustenugge. The troops near daylight made a rush upon the town, situated on a small island in the swamps, but had been vacated over two months. The guide had been one of Alec's band, and it seems the policy of the enemy, when one of their party is captured, to change their encampment, lest he should be used as guide. This movement, and at night, with the commanding officer in person, is a commencement of a new era, and we are sanguine of a most auspicious one Col. Worth has sent an express to New Orleans, for the return of Wild Cat, his immediate shipment interfering with the uses which he had intended making of him in his capture.

The field will again be occupied, and troops put in motion, so that the old plan of waiting for the the enemy is to be changed to hunting him. A destruction of his encampments, and a conviction that at military posts will be his only safety, will, we have every reason to believe, bring about a close of this war, earlier than by any other policy. Such we know to be the intentions of Col. Worth, and we cannot but congratulate the country on the command of the army devolving on this most able and gallant officer. Col. Worth is in the finest helth, and leaves here to day.

Lieut. Inge, of 'E' troop, stationed at Trader's Hill, met with a serious accident a short time since, having been dashed from his horse against a house, dislocating shoulder, breaking one of his arms, otherwise injuring him.

GOOD NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

In the last *Whig* we find the following letter from Washington, which gives the glad tidings of peace and harmony of the Whig party, The letter is said by the Editors of the Whig to come from a *sure hand*. Thus are Loco Foco hopes and wishes given to the winds *Pet. Int.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WHIG.

Washington, July 14.

Messrs Editors—Permit me to congratulate you, and though you, the country, on the auspicious signs of the times. When I wrote to you last, I stated that I thought the prospects were brightening, and I am now happy to say that my anticipations are in a fair way of being realized. The Distribution Bill will pass the Senate, and no one doubts the success of the Loan Bill. I now state, unhesitatingly, that a Bank Bill, acceptable to the body of the Whig party, will not only be passed, but will become the law of the land! Mark this prediction, and if it be not fulfilled, then may I (as an old friend of mine not very prodigally endowed with intellectual gifts used to say,) forfeit my reputation as a man of superior sagacity! I need not give you the particulars now, but you may rest satisfied as to the result.

The harmony of the Whig party is restored, and the most fraternal feeling prevails amongst them Even the revision of the tariff, in regard to which so much feeling was anticipated, will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parts of the country. "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the union" is now literally the motto of the party, and they move on as a band of brothers. God be prased for this glorious result! His over-ruling Providence has guarded us from dissensions, and will lead us on to the consummation of our brighest hopes!

Congress will probably adjourn in about four weeks, and I trust the members will, on their return to their constitutions, be entitled to receive the welcome plaudit, "well done, good and faithful servants."

If there is any thing in this letter inconsistent with what I have said to you on former occasions, do not attribute the fault to me but to the mutable character of the scenes which I describe. The political kaleidescope has been contanily revolving, and at every turn exhibiting new combinations of circumstances and of men. As a faithful chronicler of events, I was therefore obliged to keep pace with the changing incidents, or I could not give you a correct idea of the existing state of affairs,

This letter is founded on authentic information.—You may regard it as the "shadow of coming events," and I now close it as I commenced it, with my congratulations to you and to the country on the glorious prospects!

Tell Mr. Ritchie, in confidence, that the "Skies are bright and brightening"—"Winter no longer lingers in the lap of spring." We mean to "bear and forbear"—"Conciliation, concession, compromise—every thing for the cause," are our watchwords! If he doubts about my statements, then whisper in his ears "nous verrons." U. V. W.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By an arrival at New Orleans, from Galveston, the Baltimore Sun says, the Commercial Bulletin has received Texas papers to the 30th ult. The San Bernard had returned from Vera Cruz. This vessel, it will be recollected, conveyed Judge Webb to Mexico, as Texan Minister for negotiating a treaty of peace. The authorities at Vera Cruz would not permit him to land, and rudely ordered him off. Some of the Texan papers think this last insult is about as much as they ought to bear from Mexico, and recommend an immediate war by sea and land. One of them feels quite sure that in four months from the start the troops would return with the acknowledgement of Texan Independence wrapped up in the central flag taken from the capitol. The later accounts seem to confirm the previous statements, that Arista is willing to favor a commercial intercourse between northern Mexico and Texas. The Santa Fe expedition was on the eve of departure.

How Disinterested—The European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, (Robert Walsh) furnishes the following fact as an illustration of the philanthropy of those who are so eager to rob other people of their property. Their American brethren may study the picture to advantage, unless, what is probably the case, they are too blind to see truth.

"The London Sun gives a list (with names) of eminent and opulent Quakers and members of Parliament who have figured for many years as leaders and zealots in the anti slavery societies and conventions, that are chief managers and stockholders in the Brazil and Cuba Mining Companies, and refuse even to entertain any project of manumitting the thousands of negro slaves bought and worked by the companies. Only seven *eyes* were heard at a late public meeting in London, composed of several hundreds, and convoked with that view."

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, July 14

The prompt action of the House of Representatives in passing the Loan Bill has inspired more confidence in the present Congress than any other measure of the session, and gives great satsiaction to the Whigs in general. The decisive majority knocks in the head all the Loco foco predictions of a speedy division of the Whigs in Congress. Investments in this loan will be eagerly sought for. The amout of idle capital on deposite is very large, and Government security will be preferred, though at a lower rate of interest to any other.

The Canadian Parliament is in a worse predicament than was our House of Representaives a few weeks ago. So many members are on committees on contested elections that not enough were left to serve on new cases, the law requiring that all other business shall be suspended until the committees are appointed and sworn in. One day last week, in one of the committee rooms one member knocked another down; the other members then interfered.

Calhoun Cornered Again.—Mr. Rives, in his recent speech on the Bank Bill, (which we shall publish in our next,) proved by the *Journal* that Mr. John *Consistency* Calhoun, in the year 1814, distinctly declared that Congress had the power to incorporate a *National Bank in the District of Columbia*, and moved to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a *National Bank in the District of Columbia*."

Who would have thought it? But Mr. *Calhoun* never changed an opinion in his life. Not he!! *He* has been even *more* true than the needle to the pole; for *he* has never even had a "variation" to allow for. Well may he exclaim, "O consistency, thou art a jewel!!!"

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Charleston Courier, in noticing and publishing an article from the National Intelligencer, which we gave to our readers in our last paper, in relation to "Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's signature to the Bank Bill," says, "Mr. Jefferson signed a bill establishing a branch of the first U. S. Bank at New Orleans." What will our straight-laced Jeffersonian Democrats, who look up to Mr. Jefferson as the great corner-stone of Democracy, say to this? *Ibid.*

MAINE BOUNDARY.

A Select Committee of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire have reported the following resolutions on the North Eastern Boundary question:

Resolved, That the United States and the State of Maine have a just and valid title to all the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the North Eastern Frontier; and that the boundary line, agreably to the treaty stipulations of 1789, is capable of being ascertained and marked upon the earth's surface.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to prosecute the commission appointed to explore the North Eastern Boundary line, till the whole is ascertained and marked by suitable monuments—from the source of the St. Croix to the North-West angle of Nova Scotia, and from said angle along the highlands described in the treaty of 1783, to the North Westernmost head of the Connecticut river.

Resolved, That the military occupation by Great Britain of any part of the 'disputed territory,' is a violation of the rights of the State of Maine and of the U. States, and contrary to the arrangements entered into by the two Governments.

Resolved, That New Hampshire would deprecate a collision with the mother country; yet preferring honorable war to dishonorable peace, if other efforts fail of settling the dispute, she tenders her whole means and resources to the authorities of the Union, in sustaining our rights and honor.

English Navy.—A correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal compiles, from the last official list of the English Navy, the following facts. The English vessels of war, of all descriptions, in commission, are 242; 65 of which are steamers; in ordinary, 289; building, 64; total 595. The tonnage of the whole is 500,232.

It will be noticed that the British have now in commission 65 steam ships of war, besides 15 in ordinary, and 7 building, making an aggregate of 87. It is also known that the steam ships built and building, to serve as packets to distant ports, are all constructed in such a manner, that, in case a war should render it necessary, they can be converted without delay, into formidable steam frigates. In two months after a declaration of war, Great Britain could send to sea *one hundred and fifty steam frigates!* How many steam ships of war could this government furnish, in case a declaration of hostilities by any foreign power?

MR. BURKE—MR. ADAMS.

It strikes us that there is great analogy between the characteristics of John Q Adams and Edmund Burke, for though upon great occasion, the latter was one of the most eloquent men that ever sat in the British Senate, he had, nevertheless, as much as any man, the faculty of tiring his auditors. During the latter years of his life, the failing gained upon him so much, that he frequently dispersed the House, which procured him the nickname of the *Dinner Bell*.

The following idea of Mr. Burke, attributed to him by Gen. Fitzpatrick, assimilates him a good deal to Mr. Adams. Ask any person in the House, said he, who is the best informed man? The answer will be Mr. Burke. Who is the most eloquent? Mr. Burke. Who is the greatest nuisance in the House? The answer will still be Mr. Burke.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Wednesday evening the 14th instant, by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Col. DAVID PARKER, Merchant of this place, to Miss NANCY MOORE LIPSCOMB, daughter of William Lipscomb, esq.

In this county, on Thursday the 15th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Murray, Mr. JOSEPH J. TROLINGER, jr., to Miss NANCY M. TARPLEY.

[We acknowledge the receipt of a couple of slices of cake with the above; and tender our warmest thanks for the favor, with the most earnest wish that their honey-moon, which only lasts for a season, may be succeeded by many stars to add to their domestic happiness.]

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, July 14.	
Cotton,	8 a	11
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 00 a	5 00
Leaf,	6 00 a	10 00
	Fayetteville, July 14.	
Flour,	5 00 a	6 00
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7½ a	10¼
Beeswax,	25 a	26

☞ We are requested to announce Joseph C. Norwood (the present Clerk,) as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce George W. Bruce as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce Major John Taylor as a candidate for re-election for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce Thomas Faucett as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce John W. Hancock as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce Jones Watson as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY, ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office

February 17.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES	h. m.
22 Thursday,	4 58	7 2		
23 Friday,	4 59	7 1	Full	1 23 after.
24 Saturday,	5 0	7 0	Last	2 14 after.
25 Sunday,	5 0	7 0	New	10 57 morn
26 Monday,	5 1	6 59	First	5 9 morn
27 Tuesday,	5 2	6 58		
28 Wednesday	5 3	6 57		

Notice.

THE undersigned forewarns all persons from trading for a note of hand, amount ten dollars, given by me to Daniel Waggoner, dated some time in the month of April last, and payable the 1st of January '42. Said note was obtained without valuable consideration, therefore I do not intend to pay it.

WM. S. MOORE.

July 21. 82—

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Boarding House.

THE subscriber has made an addition to his house, and is prepared to accommodate more boarders than he has before done. It is situated one mile and three quarters north of Hillsborough; and boys wishing to attend the school, will find it cheaper and better adapted to the prosecution of their studies, perhaps, than any other place. For further information inquire of Mr. W. J Bingham.

A. C. MURDOCK.

July 13. 81—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1841, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B

James Monroe Bain
Elvis Bishop
David S. Blalock
Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass 2

C

Jessee Cole
Wm H Campbell
Master Hamet Craig

D

William Dortch
Bennett Denson
Miss Mary Dunegan
John C Douglass

F

Charles Freeland
Thomas J Fowler
Thomas Faucett

H

William Haughton
Mrs. Nancy Hester

J

Demethia Johnston
Wm L Johnston
Alexander Justice 2
M S Johnston

K

Stephen Kirkland

L

Hardy Leonard 2
Mrs Ann Lockhart
Anderson Lucas or Joel Mitchel

M

Alex'r. Montgomery
Orford Morse
Hunter McCulloch 2

O

Maj. C J Orrell

R

George Rhodes
Mrs Sarah Ray
William R Ray
James H Ruffin
Delilah Roberts
James Raney
Harvey Rountree

S

Willis Sellers
Joseph B Stickney 2
Joseph A Smith
David Strayhorn
Thomas E Skinner
Robert Strange

T

Rebecca Tuder
John L. Torrentine

W

Mrs Jane Wilson
Samuel Woods
James Watson
John H Webb.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 6. 80—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and now a resident of Chapel Hill, proposes to give instruction to a few pupils, not exceeding fifteen. He will receive those who are desirous of being prepared for college; and also those, whose object it may be, merely to pursue the common branches of an English education.

The terms will be: For the former, $21 per Session; For the latter $18

The instruction shall be thorough; the teacher intending to be present with the pupils, three hours in the forenoon, and two hours in the afternoon; and to give constant attention to their improvement.

As to qualifications, the subscriber has testimonials from the Faculty.

The School will commence on the 1st of July.

W. W. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, June 21 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above four weeks.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1841.

William R. Smith v. John Freeland and others.

Petition to divide a tract of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Freeland, one of the defendants in this petition, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Freeland appear before the Justices of this Court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and files his answer, the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte

[illegible]AYLOR, *Clerk.*

71—6w

Attention!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Cane Creek Battalion, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at Capt. George Morrow's, on the 30th July, at eleven o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on the 31st July, you will attend with your respective company, at ten o'clock, for batalion exercise.

WILLIAM SHAW, *Lieut. Col.*

July 6. 80—

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec'ry.*

June 9. 76—

Wanted.

A GOOD COOPER, with sober and industrious habits, one that can make Flour Barrels, Tobacco Hogsheads, and Lard Kegs. To such an one constant employment will be given.

PAUL C. CAMERON.

June 9. 76—4w

Fairfield Academy.

THE Fall Session of this School, (six miles north west of Hillsborough,) will commence on the 12th of July and close on the 20th of December.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

June 2. 75—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, as Superintendant; and the same Instructresses will be continued as heretofore.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

TRUSTEES.
JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sr.
WILLIAM CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM.

REFERENCE—To the Bishop and all the Episcopal Clergy of North Carolina.

June 23. 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator and Lincolnton Whig Banner will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77—

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Hulett, living 14 miles north from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th day of May, 1841, a sorrel HORSE, six years old, five feet eight inches and a quarter high, blind in one eye, his left hind foot white, some white hairs in his face, long tail, and bare footed all round. Valued at $30.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 23 78—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Zachariah Lyon, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 9th instant, a sorrel MULE, about four years old this spring, supposed to have been worked. Valued at $30.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 23. 78—

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to

June 23. 78—

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1840.

Monday 5th July, at Jesse Durham's
Tuesday the 6th, at John Newlin's
Wednesday the 7th, at Ruffin's Mill
Thursday the 8th, at Michael Albright's
Friday the 9th, at Mrs. Long's
Saturday the 10th, at Michael Holt's
Monday the 12th, at John S. Turrentine's
Tuesday the 13th, at George Faucett's
Wednesday the 14th, at C. F. Faucett's
Thursday the 15th, at James Hutchinson's
Friday the 16th, at Gabriel B. Lee's
Saturday the 17th, at George A. Mebane's
Monday the 19th, at Hillsborough
Tuesday the 20th, at George Nichols's
Wednesday the 21st, at Mrs. McKee's
Thursday the 22d, at Abner Parker's
Friday the 23d at William Lipscomb's
Saturday the 24th, at Harris Wilkerson's
Tuesday the 27th, at Pray's Store
Wednesday the 28th, at Joseph L. Moring's
Thursday 29th, at William Trice's
Friday the 30th at Chapel Hill
Saturday the 31st, at Thomas Long's
Monday the 2d August, at John H. Crutchfield's,
Tuesday the 3d, at Hillsborough (Town List)

☞ The Justices appointed to take the lists of taxables for 1841, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a double tax, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it. Punctuality is expected from all.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff*

June 16. 77—

ENOE WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE subcriber will work at his Mills on Enoe, five miles east of Hillsborough, the ensuing season, three Machines and one Wool Picker, all in good order. They will be under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel S Clayter, who is well known as an experienced and skilful carder.

All who will prepare their Wool by washing and drying on a scaffold, without wringing the Wool, or letting the night dews on it, then pick all the burs, sticks and hard substances out of it, and oil it with one pound of oil or clean lard, to every ten pounds of wool, and bring the same early in the season, shall have their work well done.

Wool of different colours will be neatly mixed, and batter's wool completely broke.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 25. 74—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Points, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71—6m

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the suberiber, by letter, as early as convenient directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C

April 1. 66—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SILL GOODS

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams,
Do. Drop Dets, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, } VESTINGS.
and Marseilles,
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm-leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70—

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 78—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. NUNNS & CLARK, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis

CHARLES BERG & CO.

☞ Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C Jackson v. *Lucinda Jackson.* } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $7 00. 65—3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf 62

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

A New Volume—In Splendid Style. July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular Magazine (the edition having more than doubled in less than six months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series of RICH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, got up in a manner that shall surpass any used in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered that most of the subjects selected are ORIGINAL AMERICAN PICTURES, *which have never been before engraved*, and are consequently the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered, that the Fashion plates of this Magazine are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn *always* from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for coloring than any other publication, and always have the *best*.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

In addition, to the unusally fine array of original contributors which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall still be preserved, as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all, young or old, who delight in the sports of the rod and the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.—The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper.

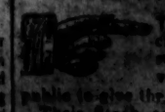
NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear regularly each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns, can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.—The terms are $3 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or *two copies* for $5 free of postage and discount, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No *subscription received in any case without the money*. This rule is imperious and will not be departed from. Address, post-paid,

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
S. W. corner 3d and Chesnut Streets,
Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.



THE subscribers having recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market, all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in operation. The soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied on any day in the week except Sunday and Monday.

May 19 74—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, at each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sicelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance, until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.